## The Weekly Guzette

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THE GAZETTE grows in grace and circulation. The people know a good thing when they see it.

In three weeks the census taking begins and rival towns will expect every man, woman and child to do their outy.

FORT WORTH has the only moss-collar factory in the Union and one of the only two jute bagging factories in the South-

THE Hogg-Hall controversy has been transferred to the political arena. Mr. Hall is appeareing his candidacy, and the counties are endoysing or instructing for Mr. Hogg.

Will "good faith to the people of Texas' 'Inspire Shephard and Hall to withdraw, as it did Mr. Throckmorton? The latter gentleman was too patriotic to permit himself to be used as a puppet by wire pullers and schemers.

THE financial condition of Kansas formers is made apparant by a proposed wager. A Leavenworth man proposes any sum from \$10,000 to \$50,000 that he can walk from Leavenworth to Junction City and never step off mortgaged ground except when crossing some highway of travel.

THERE was something pathetic in Mr. Throckmorton's withdrawal from the race for governor. "Good faith to the people of Texas requires that I withdraw," said the patriot who is beloved of Texas. He could not and would not pe made a catspaw for politicians.

THE announcement that Senator Quay would spend a few weeks in Florida is followed by the announcement that he will take a quiet vacation in his Pennsylvania home. Had the chairman of the Republican committee been a private citizen he would have blad to prove his innocence of the charges against him, or his home and summer suit would have heen selected for him

THE agitators in New York who are using their best efforts to effect the abolishment of the death penalty will find a cogent argument in a 'recent octhe Georgia state penitentiary for sixteen | former they resort to the latter. der which has been shown be did not commit. A partial restitution is now made by setting him at liberty.

Twe election of John G. Carlisle to fill the vacancy in the United States sepate caused by the death of Mr. Beck, will meet with general approval. Indeed. so fitted is he for the place that it seemed strange that there should have been any contest. Mr. Carlisle is known as a statesman, upon whose escutcheon there is no stain, and one whose intellectua, makes him the peer of any man in pub-

Armica now has at work within her borders ten American, twelve British and thirteen-continental missionary societies. There are more than 700 ordained missionaries, and more than 7000 native preachers. It is estimated that there are, both white and native, about 175,000 communicants and 800,000 adherants. As to the amount of rum furnished these Africans by some of the missionaries, deponent sayeth not, but it is considerable.

England, America, Germany and France in behalf of the exiles in Siberis have been forwarded in great number to Russia. If the ministers around the czar permit these to reach him, the plea of ignorance of existing evils in Siberla cannot be longer urged. However, in a country so long the home of despotism, forwarding petitions is a comparatively easy matter; it is having them read by those whom they are designed to reach that is difficult.

R. M. Hatt, land commissioner, has announced himself a candidate for governor. Seth Shephard has also been solicted, and will

probably enter the race .- [Honey Grove Citiesn, That's the little game. Some wire. puller behind the scenes is drawing out candidates here and there who have no more chance of nomination than has the man in the moon. The scheme is to have a multiplicity of candidates and out of the confusion to evolve a dark horse who has been doing the pulling. It will not work, Georgie; it will not work.

Oir from corn is one of the latest produets which modern science every now and then throws upon the world. The maize, which is now grown in the United time, when both are hongry? States at the rate of some 2,000,000,000 bushels per year, has been experimented

the oil is extracted. The new material is of a pale yellow, somewhat thicker than either the olly's or cotton seed oil, and does not seem to be readily available as a substitute for them, but it is well adapted for lubricating purposes, and may be used as a saind dressing.

A LARGE contractor in Pittsburg is practically working out the race problem. The Italians heretofore employed by the firm have been found quarreisome and idle, and their places are being gradually occupied by negroes. The plan is working successfully and may in time prove a solution of the race problem. The negro when first emancipated did not see the necessity of work, but it is gradually dawning upon him that his friends have grown weary and upon himself is laid the burden of self-support. The slow approach of s desire to work coupled with a willingness to employ negro labor, will soon reduce the difficulties existing as well as turn the tide of foreign immigration, which is largely of the soum of European society.

REPUBLICAN papers are keeping mighty quiet concerning that recent "Southern outrage" in Mississippi, where the black Republicans took foreible possession of a Republican county convention refused to recognize the credentials of white Republican delegates, and forcibly ejected them from the convention, and ran the machine themselves. This is not the kind of a "Southern outrage" calculated to fire the hearts of Northern Republicans, or to furnish for the campaign material suitable to the needs of Sherman. Ingalis et al., and it is, therefore, by no means likely that a congressional committee will be called for or appointed to investigate it, and lay before the country an impassioned recital of its every detail, coupled with denunciations of Southern Democrats for their oppression of the colored man, brother and fellow citizen.

THOSE who are applying the epithets of "anarchists" and "communists" to ail who favor the adoption of the commission amendment, forget that the Democratic state of Missouri and the Republican state of Kansas, not to mention Georgia, Iowa, Illinois and other states, have for years had railroad commissions. clothed with greater or less powers to fix and regulate the passenger and freight rates of the railroads of those states. Are the Democrats of Missourl or Geor gia or the Republicans of Kansas or New York or Massachusetts "anarchists" and ('communists') because they have created railroad commissions to look after the interests, and see, so far as the powers conferred upon them will permit, that the railroads do not oppress the people? Were the members of congress and of the senate of the United States, who voted for and secured the passage of the interstate commerce law creating the interstate commerce commission, "anarchists' and "communists," because by so voting they placed themselves on record as believers in the doctrine that railway corporations, being creatures of the law are fit subjects for legal control and regulation? Arguments are better than epithets, and those who are opposed to the commission amendment only confess the weakness of their side of the enrience. Mr. Starnicker has been in question, when unable to advance the

## PERHAPS AND PERHAPS.

Perhaps purer and more wholesome forms ions may ultimately come out of a crude mass of dissolution. Who knows?- ]G.-D. News.

For a great many years THE GAZETTE has been accustomed to the ravings of an alleged independent press, and has read much of Democratic dissolution, throes, reminiscence, etc., etc., but the party has lived, it still lives, and it will live while the American republic lives. There is no "dissolution" in the Democratic party: "formations" have gone out of t, for every healthy body at times has been compelled to throw off putrid particles, but out of the dissolution of Democracy will never come forth any party; when Democracy dies, the republic will have been long dead.

The G .- D. News having constituted itself the champion of the George Clark brand of so-called Democracy, which is now passing into crystallization by means of ''non-partisan, business men's clubs," THE GAZETTE desires to propound a few interrogatories to the Organ of the New Movement:

1. If a farmer voted the Democratic ticket at the last election how, under party usage, can he be excluded from Democratic primaries this year? If the non-partisan business man did not vote the Democratic ticket at the last election, how are you going to use him in

Democratic primaries this year? 2. If one swallow does not make a summer, how can one farmer picked up by the News to "adorn a tale" be an exponent of the sentiment of all farmers? Does not three-fourths of the Democratic vote in Texas come from the farm?

S. When a man signs the formulated printed club hend reported in the press as having been signed at Waco. Sherman and Pittsburg, and now being circulated elsewhere, does he not oppose all kinds of railroad regulation and, within certain conditions, promise to oppose Democratic platforms and nominees?

4. Democratic and Republican business men can unite in business, social, benevolent and religious clubs and still preserve their political identity; but how can they join the same political club and | newspapers lie down in the harness, or preserve separate partisan identity? The lamb and the lion, the Clark and the Lyons, might he down together between times, but how can they do so at meal

5. If railroad corporations and individuals are one and the same thing, as with and found capable of yielding 314 act forth in the ready-made piatform or per cent. of its weight in oil, the germ the "Non-Partisan Business Men's

corporation was ever tried or hung or imprisoned for murder?

6. If the Democratic party, in convention assembled, declares in favor of the railroad commission amendment and nominates Mr. Hogg or some other commissionist for governor of Texas, will the News support the platform and nominee?

7. Is this unorthodox, un-Democratic, un-Republican, "Non-partisan business men's club" platform intended to combine Republicans and disaffected Democrats into a new party? If so, is O. T. Lyous, the recognized Republican leader in Texas, to be its candidate; or will the to speak, nominate some pronounced corporation Democrat? Or will the clubs break up in a row because politcial oil and water will not mix?

8. Is not this "Non-Partisan Business Men's club', movement almost identical in name and incongruity with the Marion Martin politics of which the News affects to complain in behalf of Demograpy?

9. If it is wrong, as THE GAZETTE CODtends it is, for alliances and Knights of Lubor lodges as organizations to take a hand in politics, is it not equally wrong for drummers' associations, "non-partisan business men's clube, '' sheriffs' associations, underwriters' associations, et al. to attempt to control or defeat Demoeratic action?

10. Will the G-D News answer categorically and still further elucidate the plan for Democratic dissolution in Texas and that more "wholesome formation" which is to arise from ill-assorted political bed-fellows?

FORT WORTH'S ENTERPRISE.

Austin Statesman: It is a truth that galus strength by repetition that there are some things which must be seen to be appreciated, they cannot be described. The Spring Palace is one of such things. Conceived of as an exhibit of agricultural and mineral products, the highest type of decorative art has changed a formal array of bare entities, of themselves containing more pecuniary value than beauty, into a veritable fairy home of bright coloring, grotesque representation, sylvan beauty and artistic effect. Moss pendant everywhere gives the visitor at first glance a sense of that delicious coolness found in the hidden recesses of some deep rooted forest. Such restful sense of comfort is not disturbed by the multiplied touches of art; for each contrast is one of harmony and the Palace, as a whole, is technically perfect, There is most startlingly brought out the theory of change under the law of juxtaposition. Things of themselves trite and commonplace, when in combination with other things equally well known are found to produce something so new and novel as to transfix with pleasureable surprise. The Spring Palo ace is not only a mine of information touching Texas products, it is a studio of art where are taught varied lessons of cause and effect, of combination and

This is what Fort Worth has prepared for her visitors, coming not alone from within the territory of Texas but from every state in the Union. The Palace is great Texas in miniature. Fort Worth has edited a guide book to the state. It has not only inaugurated a new thing in Texas, but a great thing for the state. Visitors from a distance cannot but be interested, pleased and made worshipers of Texas' greatness. Fort Worth deserves for this monument to Texas, not only the thanks of the cities and citizens generally of Texas, but people from every section of the state should visit the Spring Polace and thus personally show their appreciation. They can be assured of a pleasant and profitable visit.

DON'T BURN THE BRIDGES. The Times is not intolerant, nor has it ever said that Mr. Hogg is not a good man. On the contrary, it believes he is. It differs with him as to his policy; and, though it has never said that capital would leave Texas in the event of his election, it has said, believes and can produce evidence to the effect that an indorsement o Mr. Hogg's policy towards corporate capital in vested in the state will have a tendency to retard the development of our resources and keep capital out of the state which would otherwise be invested here. Every one is entitled to his opinion. The above is ours,-[New Birmingham

The above is the mildest way of putting the assertion indulged by a few newspapers of the state that "the election of Mr. Hogg will set Texas back ten years." The Times is one of the most active and intelligent workers in the upbuilding of this state, and that excellent journal should not burn its bridges be-

Texas is here to stay, and there will be work for Texas newspapers to do after the next governor is named in August as well as to-day, and what will these newspapers do about it abould Mr. Hogg be nominated at San Antonio? Will these Texas workers lay down their pens and say, "It is no use, Texas is ruined; we cannot invite men and money to come to a land of ruin, and if we did they would not come?" Suppose Mr. Hogg is nominated, and certainly no one can say it is a violent supposition, what are the newspapers going to do about it that are now deciaring his nomination will "set Texas babk ten years?"

Should Mr. Hogg be nominated, Texas will be here, and there will be work to do as now there is. How can any Texas newspaper invite people to come to a state whose government has been so vigorously denounced as uninviting to capital? Will these will they impeach their own honesty by still declaring Texas to be the paradiag of investment and home seekars? These newspapers should have a care, lest they fall into a pit dug by their own hands. fall into a pit dug by their own hands.

No man can ruin Texas. The legislature, elected by the people, makes laws for the state. If Texas is to be set back or rulued, it will be only through and by of the kerital being the part from which Clubs," how comes it that no railroad Its own people. Neither Mr. Hogg nor

Mr. Wheeler nor any other governor can rum Texas, and neither of them wish to do so. It is unfair to Texas, unfair to the gubernatorial candidates and unfair to the man or newspaper to assert that Texas is to be ruined or set back.

Newspapers devoted to the upbuilding of this state should look beyond the present and rise above the heat and passion of partisanship. Texas will be here after August, and no wise man will burn his bridges behind him, especially when all the signs point to the chance that the majority of the people of Texas have deliberately decided to do new party, the "purer formation," so that thing which a few men declare will be ruin. Campaign chickens may come home to roost.

Do not burn your bridges behind you dear Times: Texas is here to stay, and the people will not ruin themselves.

## ALTAR AND TOMB.

The Cazette's Weekly Record of Marriages and Deaths in Texas, as Compiled from the Newspapers of the Stata.

MARRIAGES. Mr. John H. Burton and Miss Callie Cunning ann, near Newberg, May 14.
Mr. Tom Sanders and Miss Exah Hampton, ampasas, May 11.
Mr. Sim Bethel and Mrs. Jennie Murphy, Mr. Sim Bethel and Mrs. Jennie Murphy Garland, May 15. Mr. J. B. Hill and Miss Sallie Miller, Waelder,

Hon. John S. Conway and Miss Jennie E. Trotter, Gonrales, May 14.

Mr. Eijjah Cole and Miss Tassle Eilis, Gai-veston, May 15.

Mr. Horace L. Morrison and Miss Anna Dar-Grainan, May 15.

J. J. Early and Miss Belle Rainey, Clarks-May 15.

H. L. White and Miss Ella Dotson, Jewett, May 7. Mr. J. G. Smith and Miss Jessie Black, Jew-

Mr. Jeff G. Jones and Miss Mary McBride, Tyler, May 14.

Mr. J. C. Jones and Mins Florence Stegall,
Sipe Springs, May 9.

Mr. Harry E. Griffin and Mins Phoebe Sawyer, Galveston, May 14.

Mr. Charles E. French and Mins Louis A.

Way, Laredo, May 15.

Mr. John Haywood and Mins Mollie Dick,
Hander, May 1.

Henley, May I. Mr. B. C. Neison and Miss Mollie Cook, El Paso, May 20. Mr. C. W. Day and Miss Nora Belle Cole, Dublin, May II.

Mr. C. B. Adams and Miss Lou Pipes, near
Grandview, May 14.

Mr. Robert S. Jourdan and Miss Leta Partin, Dr. Robert Wilson and Miss Mary Wither-apoon, Texarkana, May 29, Mr. T. L. Means and Miss Daisy Rather, Tem-May 20, r. John McHenry and Miss M. Coyle, Denison, May 19. Mr. J. H. Donough and Miss Mollie Kerby, enison, May 21. Mr. J. H. Burton and Miss Callie Cunningam, near Newberg, May 14. Mr. Eustice McCulloch and Miss Maud Clark,

B. Parker and Mies Luja P. Owens, Kerens, May 14. Mr. James Denton and Miss Laura Edmiston, May 21. i. Dossugh and Miss Mollie Kirby, nison, May 21. Mr. W. E. Butler and Miss Ella Erwin, Mr. W. E. Butler and Miss Elia Erwin, Iansfield, May 21. Mr. Harry M. Hollinger and Miss Annie Neis-tr, Weatherford, May 20. Mr. Dock King and Mrs. Sis Seeds, near Na-sea May 20. oms, May 15.

Mr. Meury W. Yeager, Jr., and Miss Lillie maler, Shiner, May 15.

Mr. J. A. McConnell and Miss Luella Nation.

Mr. L. J. Bullitt and Miss Hattle Burns, Mr. Tom Core and Miss Anna Bass, Abilene. Rev. Edward D. Mouron and Miss Mollie E

Mike, Bryan, May 19, Mr. J. B. Moore and Miss Stella Newbury, near Strawn, May 18.

Mr. Rufus M. Shipwith and Miss Rhama
Lamb, Emory, May 21.

Mr. J. H. Cummings and Miss Lina Ham-Mr. J. H. Cummings and Miss Lina Ham-brick, Dallas, May 19. DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Smith, Whitesboro, May 13, Mrs. Lubinda Nichols, Camp county, May 14, Mrs. L. A. Straughau, near Crock tt., May 9, Mrs. Fannie Moore, near Mountain Peak, May 12.

Mrs. H. P. Estoll, Nash, May 14.

Mrs. Lee Littie, Floyd, May 11.

Mrs. Lucinda Merideth, Temple, May 14.

Mrs. Synthis Ann Cooksey, near Ten May 1. Mrs. Maggie Crow, Temple, May 17. Mrs. J. M. Bush, near Frazer. May 11.
Mrs. E. J. Ranndell, Burnett county, May 7.
Mr. P. H. Murray, Timpson, May 12. Robert T. Scott, Iowa Park, May 12.

Mrs. John Downard, Bowle, May 17.
Dr. I. G. Esson, Jefferson, May 19.
Msj. Jones, near Waxahachie, May 16.
Mrs. Estali, Nash, May 18.
Mr. C. G. Minsclaul, Bristol, May 17.
Mrs. Husan Moore, Henderson, May 14.
Mr. George Spalding, Weatherford, May 18.
Capt. W. G. Mathews, Plano, May 16.
Mrs. Lucinda Perkins, Mount Pleasant, Ms Mr. B. A. Calhoun, Bryan, May 17. Mr. Urbane Walker, near Stephenville, May

Mrs. A. Mays, Denison, May 20.
Mrs. Jo Stephenson, near Comanche, May 13.
Mr. J. A. Blackmore, Meridian, May 14.
Mrs. Maggle A. Hoyler, Longview May 28.
Mr. John McGlothlin, near Gainesville, May

Mr. George A. McCalla, Cameron, May 17.
Mr. John L. Hammond, Vernon, May 17.
Mr. N. Austin, Belton, May 12.
Mrs. Ben Calhoun, Bryan, May 12.
Mr. Dan M. Short, Jr., Center, May 15.
Mr. G. W. McDonald, Sherman, May 16.
Mrs. Dr. S. P. King, Bells, May 17.
Mr. David Revitt, Waco, May 21.
Mr. John Schneider, Marshail, May 20.
Rev. Mr. Johnson, Graham, May 20.
Miss Nannie Rogers, Paris, May 21.

SUMMER NORMAL.

Social and Intellectual Pleasure in Store

Both City and Teachers-The teachers of the Twentieth senatorial district have decided to hold their summer normal at Fort Worth. The city acknowledges the compliment paid her by these leaders of thought tad now offers a hearty welcome to all who will ome to her realm for rest, recreation and intel-ectual advancement. come to her realm for rest, recreation and intel-lectual advancement.

Through the kindness of the board of direc-tors, the normal management have secured the buildings and equipments of the Fort Worth university, and arrangements have been made which will enable more than a hundred teachers to board at that institution.

To accomplish the most practical results, which will senest the teacher in his own school-room work, it is considered beat to have the ex-ercises consist mainly of regular class drills and model recitations, corresponding as nearly as

ercises consist mainly of regular class drills and model recitations, corresponding as nearly as possible to the every-day work of the teacher. Much attention will be given to organization and school management, and methods for grading country schools will be considered. Besides the regular work a course of special lectures will be delivered on the subjects of psychology, literature, history and civil government by the conductor, president of Fort Worth university, State Superintendent O. H. Cooper and other prominent educators of Texas. The regular faculty will be made up as follows: perintendent J. S. Tomlin, conductor, De-

methods and management. serintendent P. M. White, Fort Worth, English.
Guperintendent T. B. King, Jacksboro,
matural sciences.
Professor J. S. Brown, Grapevine, mathe-Professor J. D. Matlock, Enon, history, mited States and Texas.

Professor B. E. L. Newberne, Fort Worth, will government ivil government. Mics Julia Cannon, Grapevine, geography. Mrs. S. C. Lattimore, Dublin, primary

FOR MARRIED FO ried. I would recommend them, they are briming young couple; advice and instruction. my thanks. Yours,

SUB-TREASURY

Senator Reagan Tells the Alliance Why He Cannot Support the Measure.

Such an Act Would Bake the Government of the United States a Great Merchant and Money Lander

Senator Reagan has written the following letter in answer to the many resolutions and letters he has received on the subject, and which he fluds it impossible to muswer individually:

United States Senath. | Washington, D. C., May 20, 1996. | C. McBas, Esq., Secretary of Beyar County

Alliance, San Antonio, Text:
DEAN Sin-Your letter of the 5th inst. was
duly received, enclosing to me the resolutions
of the Bernr county Alliance, expressing approval of what is called the bonded warehouse proval of what is called the bonded warehouse or sub-freeaury system, by which I understand is meant that your Alliance approves the pro-visions of senate bill No. 20%, introduced by Senator Vance, by request, and the provisions of a similar bill introduced in the house of rep-

resolutions you kindly say: 'It is with great pleasure that I have an apportunity to communicate our cestres to one whom we all know is with the people in their straggle for their rights. You have always been with us.''
I thank both yourself and the Bexar county Farmers' Alliance for their recognition of my devotion to the interests af the people. And it will be most gratifying to me if I can continue to command their confidence. And it is with singers reserved that I find meeting and to surpress that the most gratify and the surpress reserved that I find meeting and the to surpress the surpress of the surpress and the to surpress that the surpress reserved that I find meeting and the surpress reserved that I find meeting and the surpress and the surpress and the surpress of the surpress

Farmers' Alliance for their recognition of my devotion to the interests of the people. And it will be meat gratifying to me if I can continue to command their confidence. And it is with sincere regret that I flad myself anable to support a measure which meets their approval.

We all subscribs to the deductine that the Federal government is one of limited and delegated powers, and that, in the language of the constitution. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, or the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, expenditule of the States of the United States by the constitution of the states respectively or to the people." One of the powers conferred on the United States by this constitution is that 'congress shall have power to betrow money on the credit of the United States." But it contains no grant of power.

I do not, therefore, see how congress can pass a law to enable the United States to loan the people of per centum of the value of their crops and take their produce. It pleates to loan the people of per centum of the value of their crops and take their produce. It pleates to loan the government loans money to the national banks on the security of United States interest-bearing bonds; and that on this assumption it is urged that it may loan to the farmers on the security of their produce. But I deny the right of the government to kan money. And if it should be held that the notes furnished the national banks for circulation are a loan, my answer would be that any violation of the constitution will not excuse or justify another violation of it. I have for years combated the

onstitution will not excuse or justify another idlation of it. I have for years compatted the iolation of it. I have for years combatted the olicy of allowing the national banks to exer-ise the power of issuing money for circulation. a memorable occasion in the year 1878 they monstrated the danger of allowing them to whether the notes furnished them for circula-tion would be beld to be a loan. However, that may be, the government does not undertake to build banking houses, and to provide officers at the public expense to conduct their basiness, as is provided for in the bills under consideration.

the public expense to conduct and managers is provided for in the bills under consideration.

We shall not lose sight of the fact that the government of the United States was organized and adopted by the states and people as a political government of limited powers, and not as a great mercantile establishment to deal in property and loan money. And the provisions of the constitution conclusively show that it was intended that the United States should exercise its powers for the special purposes of its creation, and that the government should not undertake the paternal care and supervision of the personal interests of the people. One of the great political evils of our times, and one of the most mensoing dangers to the perpetuity of our present system of government and to popular liberty in this country, is the violation in rocent times, by the practices of the government, of this principle, try, is the volution in recent chars, of this principle, and the dangerous extent to which it has gone in paternalism.

The bills under consideration would require

the expenditure of many million dollars for the construction of offices and warehouses, and the construction of offices and waterbases in the formishing of elevators and cleaning appliances. It would also require an army of officers and employes to carry out its provisions. And these buildings and the salaries of these officers and employes would have to be paid for by tares to be levied on the people, thus increasing on them the very burdens under which they now suffer.

suffer.

This bill only provides for one manager for each county, to be elected by the vote of the people whose property he is to value, without defining what particular people are to elect him. This shows that the draftsmen of these bills had ention of what force would be necesno just conception of what force would be neces-sary to execute the proposed law. The selection of these managers by the vote of the people whose property they are to value, and bind the government by that valuation, would be a danger-ous experiment. It is proposed to make the term of office of these managers two years. And tasy, of office of these managers two years. And they, like other offices, would undoubtedly become nolitical, and the candidates from whom the people would expect the largest favors would generally got their rotes. There is another aspect of this question which I suppose could not have been considered by your Alliance, and by other Alliances in Teras and in the Southern states. Our people cannot have forgotten the reign of despotiam, plunder and robbery which prevailed during the horrors of what was called reconstruction. The minds of the people of the Northern states revolted at this, and the result was a large majority of Democratis in the representative branch of the Forty-foorth congress. The Republican party inaugurated and has sustained the class legislation which has caused the sacrifice of the interests of agriculture of which the Alliances and ests of agriculture of which the Alliances and others now complain, and from which they new suffer. The Republicans know as well as we do others now company, and now as well as we do
that there are only two chances for
their retention of political power. One is by
the influence and money of the class increase,
corporations and trusts which have grown up
under their policy. The other is by engendering and recping up sectional and war prejudices.
They have never been satisfied with their former
effort at reconstruction. They are now contemplating and preparing for a renewal of that
policy through laws which they propose to pass
to regalate congressional elections. Under the
proposed laws they intend to establish an army
of Federal officers throughout the South, whose
chief merit in obtaining and retaining offices
will consist of the extent to which they can
misrepresent and persecute the Southern peochief merit in obtaining and retaining offices will consist of the extent to which they can misrepresent and persecute the Southern people. The policy of these bills would, if enacted, give them another very large force of Bepublican officers and employes to said in fastening the chains of despotian on our people. This would not be done by the one manager, which it is proposed to elect in each county, but by the corps of officers and employes which would certainly be provided for if any such bill should become a law.

On the deposit in the warehouses by the farmers of their "coston, tobacco, wheat, corn, costs, seeds and other farm products entitable for storage," they are to obtain receipts "showing the quantity, grade and quality of such farm products, and their value at current rates at such locality at the date of deposit, and expressly stating the amount of the insurance, weighing, cleaning, warehousing and other charges that will run against such farm products while on deposit." In these quotations too snegotiable by indorsement. The holders of such receipts "shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States, in treasury notes, eighty per centum of the full value of such receipts." And these bills provide that "the payment to him of said notes shall constitute a loan by the government of the United States, for which said products deposited shall be security." The farmer is to make the deposit of his products, obtain his certificate and receive eighty per cent. of the shall constitute a foan by the government of the United States, for which said products deposited shall be security." The farmer is to make the deposit of his produce, obtain his certificate and reastwards thy per cent. of the value of it in maney. He will not obtain this money for the purpose of keeping it eleven menths or less, and then add one per cent. Interest and the charges on his produce for the purpose of redesining it and taking his produce out of the warshoose. His necessities will require him to get the eighty per cent. of the value of his produce to be used for other purposes. And when that is spent he will be unable to redeem his produce by paying his debt with one per cent. Interest and the charges for warehousing, etc., and will be compelled to sell for whatever he can get; or, if he cannot sell within the eleven morths, the government is then to put his produce on the market and sell it. And in either event the charges will be that he will lose the twenty per cent. of the value of his produce; that is, that in the end he will be twenty dollars in the hundred poorer than he would have been if he had sold his produce in going through the forms prescribed by these bills.

It will be observed that under the provisions

will be observed that under the provisions It will be observed that under the provisions of these bills if the produce should be overvalued, or, if after it is valued, the prices should fall, so that it would not sell for as much as has been paid for it, with interest and charges added, the government would have no remedy, and would have to sell the produce for what it would bring and pocket the loss.

And it is reasonably certain that if such a law were enacted it would throw on the govern

a considerable, probably the greater, amount of the produce as opledged, and would put the government into the market as a great seller of farm produce in competition with the farmers of the country who had not been under the necessity of so warehousing and pledging their produce to obtain a part of the value on it.

The passage of such an act would be the longest step eter taken by this government in paternalism and class legislation, and would make the government of the United States a great merchant and money lender, in defiance of all our past notions as to its character and the reasons for its adoption by the people.

Some of our Texas Alliances have also requested me to support a bill introduced by Representative Featherstone providing for the government to loan money to the people at 2 per cent, interest, taking mortgage on their land to secure its payment. I cannot lengthen this letter by criticising this about hill further than to say that it is were maile a law I think it would bankrupt most of those who would avail themselves of its provisions, and that it would make the government a great holder of real estate. One of the great troubles of the people now is that they are too much in debt. And it is incomprehensible to me that they should be esching legislation to enable thom to get deeper in debt.

Agriculture was owed regarded as among the most honorable, independent and remunerative occupations. But it has for vears past been taxed for the benefit of railroad our porations, manufacturers, bondholders and other large money holders and plutocrats generally until it is no longer remnerative, and to other large money holders and plutocrats generally until it is no longer remnerative, and to other large money holders and plutocrats generally until it is no longer remnerative, and to other large money holders and plutocrats generally until it is no longer remnerative, and

porations, manufacturers, bondholders and other large money holders and photocrats generally until it is no longer semmerative, and the young men of the country as they grow up seek other and more profiable employment. What farmers should think and work and vote for is the repeal of existing class legislation, and not for the adoption of more class legislation, and not for the adoption of more class legislation, such as is contemplated by these bills. The organizations of farmers and laborers to resist and secure the repeal of existing class legislation has my unqualified approval, but I camnot approve efforts by them to secure additional class legislation.

The members of your Alliance are doubtless aware that the product of corn in the United States last wear was 2,111,392,000 bushels; that of the oats crop 751,570,500 bushels; not to mention the tobseco crop and other products which could be stored in warehouses; and about \$200,000,000 worth of cotton. But only the marketable surplus of these products could be stored under these bills. I am not informed what that would have been last year. But about \$500,000,000 worth of farm products were last year exported to foreign countries. And the amounts consumed in our own cities and towns, and by manufacturers, miners, merabout \$5.0,000,000 worth of farm produces and last year exported to foreign countries. And the amounts consumed in our own cities and towns, and by manufacturers, miners, marchants, professional people and other non-producers of farm producets, would probably be it least four or five times as much. This would probably put more than \$2,300,000,000 worth of farm producets into the market in one year. If the said of this amount should be placed in the government warehouses and elevators to secure loans, it would mean that the people would be suddenly involved in debt in a sum aggregating over \$1,000,000,000, with their crops piedgud for its payment; and that a like sum of money would be thrown into circulation in addition to the current volume of circulating money. This would certainly greatly inflate prices of all commodities and cause great factuations in values, and it would disturb all business and values, and it would disturb all business and commercial calculations and produce estamitous evils. The interests of the agricultural class, like all other interests, require a steady volume of currency and steady prices. Nothing is more injurious to all classes of people than an anstable volume of currency and fluctuating prices. We all remember the effect, caused by necessity, of the excessive issues of Confederate money. And the Federal government during the war experienced the same evil in a less degree. And many of the scople now living remember the days of wild-cat banks and of shimplasters, and the calamities they entailed on the people. Surely no wise or good man can desire a renewed infliction of such misfortunes.

If the bill providing that the government shall

fliction of such misfortunes.

If the bill providing that the government shall lean money on land mortgages should be passed, as well as the sub-treasury bills, all values would become unsettled money would become cheaper than anything else, industry would be paralyzed and all great enterprises would be rrested.
I recognize and regret the fact that we have

I recognize and regret the fact that we have not now a sufficient volume of civulating money to meet the necessities of the country, but you are doubtless sware that I have been doing all I could to remedy this evil.

If we can get the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to increase the volume of the currency, reasonable charges of transportation rates by the railroads, a revenue bill instead of a high protective tariff, and prevent by state and Federal legislation trusts and unlawful combinations for the robbery of the people, and arrest gambling is grain options, most of the troubles we now experience will pass away, and prosperity will again bless the country.

Long as this letter has become, there is one more matter I beg to call your attention to—the passage of the act of congress of 186a, which denied to the people the right to pay the national indebtedness in the kind of money (legal tender notes) for which the government bonds were well as the property will as the property will be act of congress of 186a, which denied to the people the right to pay the national indebtedness in the kind of money (legal tender notes) for which the government bonds were

indebtedness in the kind of money (legal tender notes) for which the government bonds were sold; and the passage of the act of 1813, suspending the coinage of silver dollars, and making the gold dollar the unit of value, which fusiced such great misfortanes on the country, caused the people to revolt against the policy of the Republican party. And then, if the people had acted wisely, that policy of running the government in the interest of bondholders, money sharks and corporations would have been reversed, and the people of this country would nave neen saved from the powerty, misortine and suffering that policy catalled on them. But unfortunately for policy estalled on them. But unfortunately fo the country the Republicans, who disapprove the policy of their party, for the most part, refused to join the Democrats, who had of that policy, and sought to form a new po-party to rescue the country from the un by the policy of the Republican party. So discontented and ambitious Democratis joi them. A number of new political parties we started, which were finally merged into we was known as the Greenback Labor party. The weather proved to be utterly powerless to care the desired reforms. But by its formati instead of its members uniting with the Dor crats who had opposed the Republican policy rate who had opposed the Republican policy had referred necessary. And since that might be relief the Republican policy had reform the relief the Republican policy had referred necessary. And since that might be prevented the Democracy from restoring a government to the people have been saying the people from time to time that neither of

government to the people have been maying to the people from time to time that neither of the old parties were friendly to their interests. Now again the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a change of policy. Now again the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a change of policy, and it hose who desire it would units with the Democracy the people would be relieved. And one again, misguided men, instead of acting with the Democracy and securing relief for the country, are forming new organizations which will be dragged, I fear, into opposition to the Democratic party, and again defeat the hores of the country. I know that the great body of men of the Alliances and granges of Texas are good Democrats. I know, too, that the have shrewd men among them who are looking to the formation of a new political party, and to the defeat of the Democracy. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed. We may by this means less come of the Southern states, and fall to recover the house of representatives, and fall to secure the much needed relief of the people. While this is the peril of the Southern states, we saw, in the elections of 1885, the farmers of the West voting to sustain the Republican party, which is taxing the lifeblood out of them to keep up a high protective tariff for the benefit of the mannfacturers, instead of uniting with the Democracy to relieve themselves of the burdens new being imposed on them by the Republican party.

Will the people never be wise enough to take care of their own rights and interests?

I remow the expression of my sincere regret that I cannot, as to these bills and their policy, act in harmony with the people I have tried, as I think faithfully, earnestly and laboriously to serve.

serve.

In order to avoid the necessity of writing answers to other resolutions and letters like those you sent me. I will give this letter to the press. Very truly and respectfully,

John H. Reagan.

SCHOOL BOOK TRUST.

Minety Per Cent. of the Entire Business of the United States Taken In-

CHICAGO, ILL., May 24 .- A morning paper that by the completion of three deals within the last few days the School book publishing trushas been completed, 90 per cent. of the entousiness of the United States having been taken in. Among the concerns which threatened its perpetuity were the Standard publishing company of St. Louis and D. D. Merrill & Co., St., Paul. They had a ten-year contract to furnish school books to the state of Indiana. They were trought into the fold a few days ago, leaving only the great New York house of Harper & Bros. to be feared. Negotiations were begun with them, and the announcement is made that for a consideration estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 that firm has commented to go out of the school book publishing branch of busithat by the completion of three deals within the of the school book publishing branch of busi

BILLINGS, MONT., May 24 .- At an early hour yesterday morning a very severs earthquake shook was felt all over this county. There were two separate Inhabitants were considerably alarmed, but the disturbance was not repeated. Two brick bouses were shaken down and considerable shattered. Pictures and brio-a-brac suffered correspondingly. A dance was in progress at a botel, and the severity of the shock floored several of the dancers and broke up the party

DAVIS VS. STATE.

Motion for Rehearing Argued Before the Court of Appeals at Austin.

Hon. George Clark Interested in Behalf a Davis-After Argument the Case is Submitted on Briefs.

AUSTIN, TEX., May M. - Davis ca. the Sime, murder case from Tarrant county, was any to-day in the court of appeals on a mother rehearing. Hon. George Clark, ( had no feeling in the case, named and he study of the record only had then him that the court had you

viewed the facts and the Mr. Clark, in reply, stated that he had-

the court on the presentation of f

THE PARIS SENSATION.

The G. A. R. of Eansas Called Upon to Com-Martini Judge Bodkins-Special to the Gazette.

PARIS, TEX., May 22.-The brund conduct of Judge Theodore Bodkins si the opera house is still the principal topic of conversation. That the Grist Army men and Republicans are sin hardly describes their feeling. hardly describes their feeling). It is believed that Bodkins expected to make political capital by insolence, ipnorance and profanity, but unless to people of Kansas are destitute of decemp and common sense he will be reputiate Many Republicans in this city from its district are notive in their oppositions him, and are now putting in licks against him where they will do the most good The local post of the Grand Army the Republic held a meeting last night

Whereas, it coming to the knowled post that many comrades of the

citizens; and Whereas, it was the desire of the port us feelings of pleasantness and a better usual derstanding be engendered between G. A.E. comrades and the citizens generally, may the leading gentler address the meetin

Therefore, he it resolves, that his perioder its sincere thanks to the following stuff and the little ladies who participated meeting, also to other contrade and themen present who expressed a winess to participate had time Memen present who expressed a senses to participate had time unforesteen events not intervened to put Hon, J. H. Long of Paris, Col. Joe C. Wa Kansas Myesus Lottie and Long Nahe

cated, did use innguage unnecoming a second man and a comrade, being innaling and or brious to our ladies and clirens, a discrete first find the good people of hanns, as suit to this post and its invited quests.

Therefore Goorge W. Wright, Fast Sa. 1 Department of Texas G. A. R. does here condemn such, and denounce and demand of the deand demand of the de Kansas to courtmartial the of rade, and that these resolutions be the department commander Texas proper official transmission to the d Kansas G. A. R.

That a copy of these resolutions he smilt governor of the state of Kansas, with a spiceach of the daily papers.
Resolved, that the postender a voted into Manager John H. Walker for contents to Manager John H. Thomas L. Jonsson, F. K. Hrnz, Adjutant.
We, the unifersigned comrades,
G. A. R. posts of Kansas, hereby

foregoing resolutions in reference to Just Bodkins of Springfield, Kan. A. W. Bunyan, J. B. McPherson, No. C. partment Kansas; S. O. Aut Perry Carpenter, Flanklin P. ost No. 449, department Kans

FOR MARRIED AGLES. NOCONA, To the Gazette. DEAS SIES-Rege young couple; they are bri advice and instruction. my thanks. Yours.

Special to the Garette. KARBAS CITY, Mo., May 21 .ance convention has been called to at

candidate against McNall, the Re-Minnesota Farmers' Allias Sr. Paul, Minn., May 23,-Press

Hall of the Farmers' Alliance sall terday: "The Farmers' Allinors nominate a candidate for good. This matter will come before the and tive committee at their meeting! wees hence. The passing of the Kinley tariff bill will be receive general disfavor by the is state, and it may influent the bringing out a tloket.